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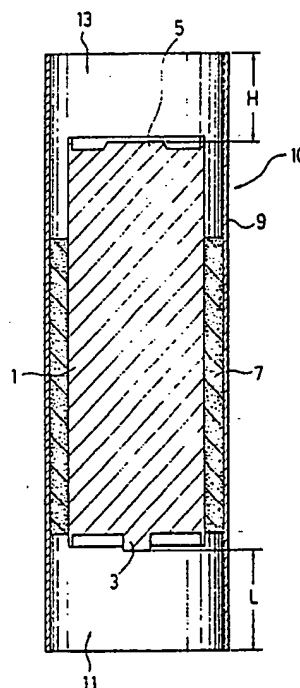
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54 **Reusable oxygen inhaler.**

57 An oxygen inhaler in which a chlorate candle is replaceable, so that the oxygen inhaler can be used repeatedly by simply replacing the chlorate candle, and in which the replacement of the chlorate candle can be done easily and accurately without danger. The oxygen inhaler includes an oxygen generating core having a gypsum layer surrounding at least a portion of a side face of the chlorate candle; and water absorptive protection cylinder surrounding a side face of the gypsum layer, having such a shape that a distance between one ends of the chlorate candle and the protection cylinder is different from a distance between another ends of the chlorate candle and the protection cylinder.

FIG. 1



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REUSABLE OXYGEN INHALER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an oxygen inhaler (resuscitator) utilizing an oxygen generating means usually called a chlorate candle which contains an oxygen generating agent primarily composed of sodium chlorate.

Description of the Background Art

Conventionally, a portable oxygen inhaler utilizing a chlorate candle comprises a chlorate candle arranged inside a metallic outer casing with an thermal insulation layer in between. In such a oxygen inhaler, inside of the outer casing is further equipped a ignition device for starting the oxygen generating reaction of oxygen generating agent contained in the chlorate candle, and an absorbent for absorbing secondary gases generated by the oxygen generating agent.

Such a conventional oxygen inhaler is designed to be of one time use only, so that after the oxygen generation has been completed, the entire device including ignition device is to be discarded altogether, which is quite uneconomical.

In order to cope with this situation, it has been proposed to make the chlorate candle to be freely separable from the outer casing, so that only the chlorate candle needs to be replaced when the device is used once.

However, since the chlorate candle heats up to several hundred °C immediately after the completion of the oxygen generation, the replacement of the chlorate candle by hands are difficult as well as dangerous.

Moreover, in replacing the chlorate candle, it is important for the chlorate candle to be capable of being attached to the outer casing both accurately and quickly, but this has not been achieved completely in a conventional oxygen inhaler.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an oxygen inhaler in which a chlorate candle is replaceable, so that the oxygen inhaler can be used repeatedly by simply replacing the chlorate candle, and in which the replacement of the chlorate candle can be done easily and accurately without danger.

This object is achieved by the present invention by providing an oxygen inhaler, comprising: an outer casing; and an oxygen generating core, to be inserted into the outer casing, including: oxygen generating means containing: an oxygen generating agent for undergoing oxygen generating reaction; an ignition portion for starting the oxygen generating reaction; and an oxygen outlet for outpouring the generated oxygen; characterized in that the oxygen generating core further includes: a gypsum layer surrounding at least a portion of a side face of the oxygen generating means; and water absorptive protection cylinder means for surrounding a side face of the gypsum layer, having such a shape that a distance between one ends of the oxygen generating means and the protection cylinder means is substantially different from a distance between another ends of the oxygen generating means and the protection cylinder means; and also characterized in that the oxygen generating core is replaceable with a new oxygen generating core after the generation of oxygen is finished.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a vertical cross sectional view of an oxygen generating core of one embodiment of an oxygen inhaler according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is another vertical cross sectional view of an oxygen generating core of one embodiment of an oxygen inhaler according to the present invention, for explaining an extra feature to be added to the oxygen generating core of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a transverse cross sectional view of the oxygen generating core of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a vertical cross sectional view of one embodiment of an oxygen inhaler according to the present invention, using the oxygen generating core of Figs. 2 and 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Figs. 1 to 4, there is shown one embodiment of an oxygen inhaler according to the present invention.

Fig. 1 shows a cylindrical oxygen generating core 10 incorporating a cylindrical chlorate candle 1 which contains an oxygen generating agent (not shown) mainly composed of sodium chlorate as

well as an absorbent (not shown) for absorbing secondary gases generated by this oxygen generating agent. The chlorate candle 1 further includes an ignition portion 3 for starting the oxygen generating reaction of oxygen generating agent on one end, and an oxygen outlet 5 from which the generated oxygen is to be extracted on the other end. Since this type of chlorate candle with an ignition portion and oxygen outlet is already known in the art, the description of further details of the chlorate candle 1 with the ignition portion 3 and the oxygen outlet 5 will be omitted.

The oxygen generating core 10 further includes a gypsum layer 7 surrounding the chlorate candle 1 around substantial part of an outer side face of the chlorate candle 1, and a protection cylinder 9 made of paper material which is provided around the gypsum layer 7 to constitute an outer side face of the oxygen generating core 10. As shown in Fig. 1, the protection cylinder 9 has a height greater than that of the chlorate candle 1. As a consequence, there are spaces 11 and 13 above and below the chlorate candle 1, respectively, formed inside the protection cylinder 9. Furthermore, in this oxygen generating core 10, the chlorate candle 1 is located with respect to the protection cylinder such that a distance H between upper ends of the protection cylinder 9 and the chlorate candle 1 substantially differs from a distance L between lower ends of the protection cylinder 9 and the chlorate candle 1.

This oxygen generating core 10 is to be inserted into an outer casing in a manner to be explained below, and will be replaced by a new one when the oxygen generation is finished, so that the oxygen inhaler can be made reusable by simply replacing the oxygen generating core 10. Here, the spaces 11 and 13 of each new oxygen generating core 10 may be used to install a new oxygen mask to be used in conjunction with the oxygen inhaler, so that the oxygen mask will also be replaced every time the oxygen generating core 10 is replaced, which is desirable from the hygienic point of view.

Now, during the oxygen generation by the oxygen generating core 10, the chlorate candle 1 is heated up to several hundred °C by the heat generated as the oxygen generating agent inside the chlorate candle undergoes the oxygen generating reaction. Meanwhile, as the temperature of the chlorate candle 1 increases, the gypsum layer 7 surrounding the chlorate layer 1 undergoes transformation from gypsum to plaster of Paris at 128 °C, and then to calcium sulfate anhydride at 163 °C, in a course of which the crystallized water will be separated and subsequently evaporated from the gypsum layer 7. Such water separated from the gypsum layer 7 will then be absorbed by the

protection cylinder 9 which is water adsorptive as it is made of paper material, and then evaporated from this protection cylinder 9 toward outside of the oxygen generating core 10. Consequently, the surface of the protection cylinder 9 will be cooled down to below one hundred °C by means of the heat released by the evaporation of water. In particular, as the ends of the protection layer 9 are separated by substantial distances from the chlorate candle 1, these ends of the protection cylinder 9 can remain at relatively low temperature.

Thus, in this oxygen generating core 10, a very hot chlorate candle 1 can be handled without danger by handling the relatively cool ends of the protection cylinder 9, without necessitating a dangerous direct contact with the chlorate candle 1.

Now, although the evaporation of water from the gypsum layer 7 through the protection cylinder 9 is effective to reduce the temperature of the outer side face of the oxygen generating core 10 to below one hundred °C, this temperature may still be too high for a direct contact without danger.

For this reason, the oxygen generating core 10 is further equipped, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, with an insulating member 15 covering a region of the protection cylinder 9 where the gypsum layer 7 and the protection cylinder 9 are in direct contact. The insulating member 15 is made of a corrugated cardboard rolled in cylindrical form, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that there is an air layer between the protection cylinder 9 and the insulating member 15, and also that a surface area of the insulating member 15 can be made large, both of which contribute to a better insulating effect. Moreover, because of such a corrugated shape of the insulating member 15, a direct contact to the oxygen generating core 10 at the insulating member 15 is possible only line-wise, so that the area of contact can be kept small.

Referring now to Fig. 4, the outer casing of this embodiment of the oxygen inhaler will be described.

In Fig. 4, the oxygen inhaler 17 comprises the cylindrical outer casing 19 in which the oxygen generating core 10 is installed. The oxygen generating core 10 is supported inside the outer casing 19 by means of a lower and an upper brackets 21 and 23, respectively, both of which are attached to an inner side face of the outer casing 19 and a cylindrical supporting member 25 held by the lower and upper brackets 21 and 23, such that there is a spacing 27 formed between the outer casing 19 and the supporting member 25.

At the bottom of the outer casing 19, there is a frame 29 attached to the lower bracket 21, and at a middle of the frame 29 there is supported a pin holder 31 having a concaved top 31c to be engaged with the ignition portion 3 of the chlorate

candle 1. In the pin holder 31, there is provided a striker pin 33 for striking the ignition portion 3 to ignite it, so that the ignition portion 3 can start the oxygen generating reaction of the oxygen generating agent inside the chlorate candle 1. The striker pin 33 is controlled by operating a striker device 35 provide underneath the frame 29. This striker device 35 can be of any known device for making the striker pin 33 to hit the ignition portion 3 with some impulse, such as that which utilizes an abrupt release of deformation impressed on an elastic body.

On the other hand, at the top of the outer casing 19, there is an openable lid 39 attached to the outer casing 19 by a hinge 37, which can freely be locked and unlocked by means of a locking device 41 with a hook 43 provided on the outer side face of the outer casing 19. On top of this lid 39, there is a movable plate 49 pressed to the lid 39 with a number of bolts 45 with springs 47 in between, and a middle of this movable plate 49 is pierced through by a manifold 51. The manifold 51 is equipped with a nipple 53 at a bottom which can freely be attached to the oxygen outlet 5 of the chlorate candle 1, and a pipe connector 55 at a top to be connected with a pipe P which connects the oxygen inhaler 17 and an external oxygen mask (not shown) from which the oxygen is to be inhaled.

The oxygen inhaler 17 further incorporates a number of ventilation holes 57 on its side wall for allowing air to fill the spacing 27, a handle piece 59 on its top for facilitating an easy carriage of the oxygen inhaler 17, and a container 61 for storing oxygen masks and other equipments associated with the oxygen inhaler 17.

The oxygen can be generated by this oxygen inhaler 17 by operating the striker device 35 to make the striker pin 33 to ignite the ignition portion 3 of the chlorate candle 1. During the oxygen generation by the oxygen generating core 10, because of the aforementioned merit of the oxygen generating core 10 to maintain the temperature of the protection cylinder 9 relatively low, and also because of the cooling of the outer casing 19 by the air filling the spacing 27, the outer casing 19 can be kept at a safely low temperature.

The oxygen generated by the oxygen generating core 10 will pour from the oxygen outlet 5 of the chlorate candle 1 through the nipple 53 out to the manifold 51, from which the oxygen flows through the pipe connector 55 and the pipe P to the external oxygen mask to be given to an asphyxiated patient.

When the oxygen generation is finished, the lid 39 is opened by releasing the lock device 41, so that the oxygen generating core 10 can be lifted out of the outer casing 19 by pulling the upper end of the protection cylinder 9 upwards. A new oxygen

generating core 10 will then be inserted into the outer casing 19 as a replacement. Here, because of the different distances H and L between the top ends of the protection cylinder 9 and the chlorate candle 1 and between the bottom ends of the protection cylinder 9 and the chlorate candle 1, respectively, if the new oxygen generating core 10 is inserted upside down, this chlorate candle 1 will stop before fully inserted into the outer casing 19, as the oxygen outlet 5 of the chlorate candle 1 hits the pin holder 31. In such a case the bottom end of the protection cylinder 9 will stick out upwards so much that closing of the lid 39 is obstructed, such that the fact that the oxygen generating core 10 has been inserted upside down can easily be recognized.

As explained, according to the present invention it is possible to provide an oxygen inhaler in which a chlorate candle is replaceable, so that the oxygen inhaler can be used repeatedly by simply replacing the chlorate candle, and in which the replacement of the chlorate candle can be done easily and accurately without danger.

It is to be noted that although the lid 39 is openable with respect to the outer casing while the striker device 35 is fixed in the above embodiment, this feature can be replaced by an openable striker device 35 and a fixed lid 39, without affecting the significance of the present invention.

Besides this, many modifications and variations of the above embodiment may be made without departing from the novel and advantageous features of the present invention. Accordingly, all such modifications and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An oxygen inhaler, comprising:
 - an outer casing(19); and
 - an oxygen generating core(10), to be inserted into the outer casing(19), including:
 - oxygen generating means(1) containing:
 - an oxygen generating agent for undergoing oxygen generating reaction;
 - an ignition portion(3) for starting the oxygen generating reaction of the oxygen generating agent; and
 - an oxygen outlet(5) for outpouring the generated oxygen;
- characterized in that the oxygen generating core-(10) further includes:
 - a gypsum layer(7) surrounding at least a portion of a side face of the oxygen generating means(1); and
 - water absorptive protection cylinder means(9) for surrounding a side face of the gypsum layer(7), having such a shape that a distance between one

ends of the oxygen generating means(1) and the protection cylinder means(9) is substantially different from a distance between another ends of the oxygen generating means(1) and the protection cylinder means(9);

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and also characterized in that the oxygen generating core(10) is replaceable with a new oxygen generating core after the generation of oxygen is finished.

2. The oxygen inhaler of claim 1, further comprising a heat insulating member(15) surrounding at least a portion of a side face of the protection cylinder means(9).

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3. The oxygen inhaler of claim 2, wherein the heat insulating member(15) has a corrugated shape.

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4. The oxygen inhaler of claim 1, wherein the outer casing(19) further includes:

a supporting member(25) for supporting the oxygen generating core(10) inside the outer casing(19) with a spacing(27) formed between the supporting member(10) and an inner side face of the outer casing(19).

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5. The oxygen inhaler of claim 4, wherein the outer casing(19) further includes:

ventilation holes(57) for connecting the spacing(27) formed between the supporting member(25) and the inner side face of the outer casing(19) with outside of the oxygen inhaler.

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6. The oxygen inhaler of claim 1, wherein the outer casing further includes:

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a striker means(33), provided on one end of the outer casing(19), for striking the ignition portion(3) of the oxygen generating core(10) to ignite it; and manifold means(51), provided on another end of the outer casing(19), to be connected with the oxygen outlet(5), for leading the generated oxygen from the oxygen outlet(5) to outside of the oxygen inhaler;

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and wherein one of the striker means(33) and the manifold(51) is openable with respect to the outer casing(19).

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FIG. 1

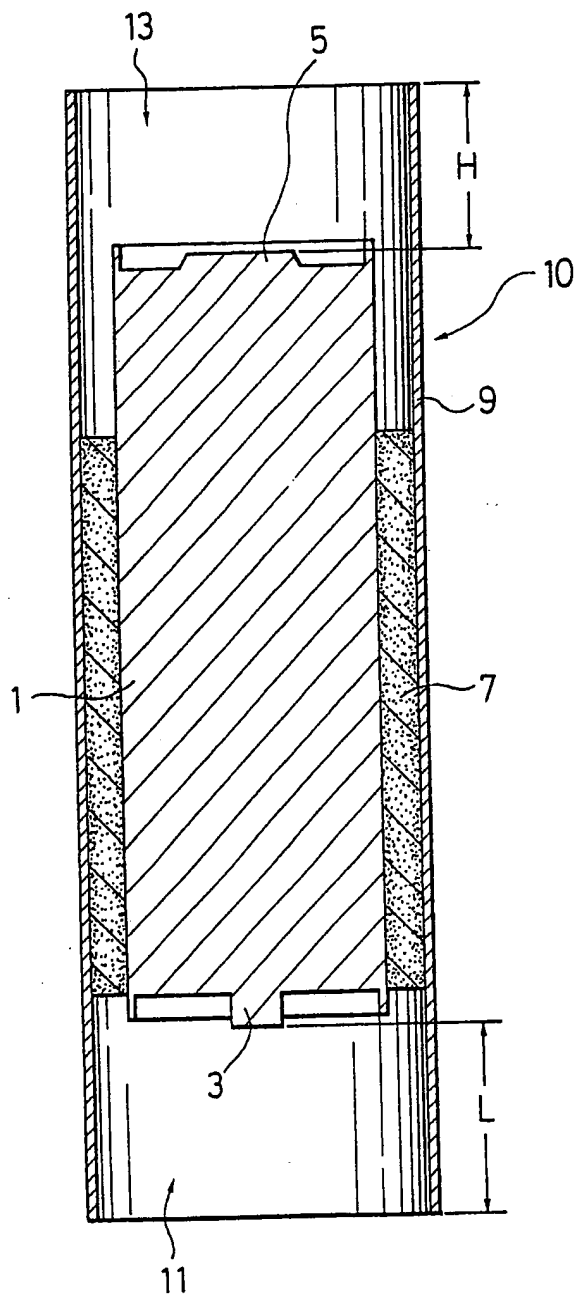


FIG. 2

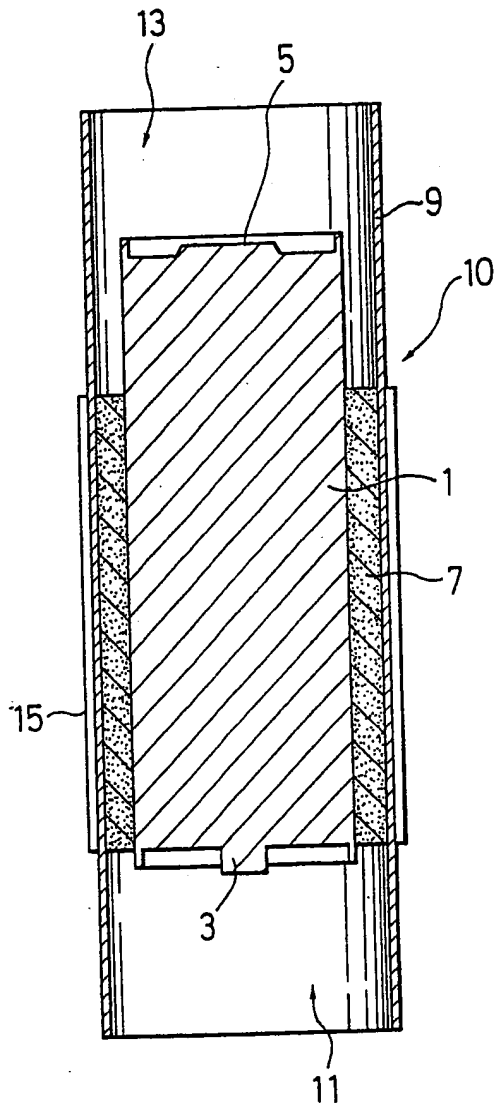


FIG. 3

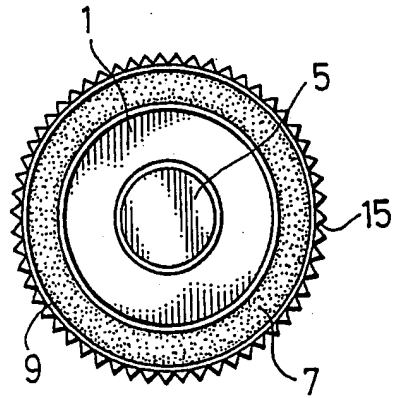


FIG. 4

